

12-26-1966

Kabul Times (December 26, 1966, vol. 5, no. 228)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

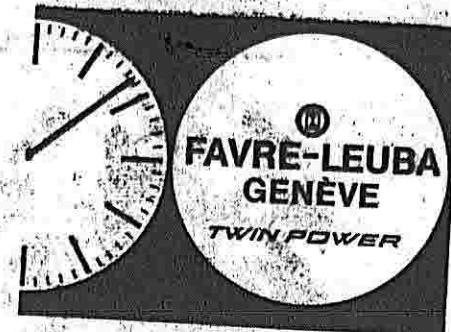
Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (December 26, 1966, vol. 5, no. 228)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1367.
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1367>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.





THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 228

KABUL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1966, (JADI 4, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3.

1,000 MORE PHONE LINES LIKELY BY JASHEN

Work On Exchanges In Kabul Making Good Progress

KABUL, December 26, (Bakhtar).—When installation work on the new telephone exchanges in Kabul is completed they will be able to handle 13,000 instead of the present 5,000 telephones.

Work on the new exchanges in Share Nau and Karte Char and on the central of telephone exchange is in progress.

At least 20 per cent of the work of laying telephone cables, which will have a total length of 193 km. has been completed, Engineer Azizullah Zahir, President of the Telephone and Telegraph Department in the Ministry of Communications, said. Work on the installation of equipment is 40 per cent completed.

"If weather permits us to continue with the work, 1,000 of the lines in

Af. 19 Million Paid

Back To FRG

KABUL, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—Over Af. 19 million of the Federal German loan to finance Kabul city's power network project has been repaid.

Afghan Electricity Institute said the Institute had obtained a loan of 16 million DM from FRG for the project in 1960.

The source said the loan is to be repaid in 10 years. The first repayment installment was made six months ago and the Af. 19 million was the second installment.

Kuwait Supports Syria In IPC Oil Dispute

KUWAIT, Dec. 26, (AP).—Kuwait government Sunday denounced the actions of the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) for "intensifying the oil crisis in Syria and Iraq and supporting the two sister countries."

A communique issued Sunday afternoon following a cabinet meeting announced the official support for Syria and Iraq in the dispute.

It said IPCs blocking the flow of oil from Iraq's Karkouk oilfield to the Mediterranean port of Banias in Syria resulted in heavy economic repercussions in Iraq and Syria.

Kuwait supports the fight of the Iraq and the Syrian for their just demands and decries IPC's actions. Kuwait does not see the IPC actions have any justification except to harm the Syrian and Iraqi peoples deliberately," the communique said.

Kiesinger Brands Budget Deficit Major Problem

BONN, Dec. 26, (AP).—Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger today called for a rethinking of the goals of the Atlantic alliance and appealed to West Germany's allies to take the country's financial plight into account.

He said drastic measures will be needed in West Germany's budget, to insure its economic growth and to protect its currency.

In an interview with the weekly newspaper Echo Der Zeit (Echo of the Times), Kiesinger said the no. 1 problem facing his government is how to deal with the "vast budget deficit."

This will require financial planning for the coming years and a rethinking of the goals and tasks of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), Kiesinger said.

In such a rethinking "we will have to pay special attention to our relationship with France and with the United States," he said.

Kiesinger's government has already raised taxes on gasoline, tobacco and some alcoholic beverages starting next year. But it still has to find a way to get rid of a 3.6 billion mark (900 million dollars) deficit in the 1967 budget.

Kiesinger gave no indication of what other "drastic measures" the government might be planning.

STOP PRESS

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

KABUL, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Satar Seraj, director of health legislation in the Ministry of Public Health, left Kabul yesterday under a Colombo Plan fellowship for Britain.

KABUL, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—The Af. 90,000 proceeds of the international fashion show organised by the Women's Voluntary Service Committee under the auspices of the Women's Welfare Institute in the Kabul Hotel some time ago has been presented to the National Welfare Fund.

KUNDUZ, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—Mahmood Karim Zadah, president of inspection in the Ministry of Education, arrived here yesterday and inspected the progress of examinations in Takharistan Darul Ulum. Later he left for Baghlan province.

BAGHLAN, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—The 48 graduates of Baghlan Agricultural School received their certificates yesterday. Mirajan, the principal, said out of 67 students who entered the examination four failed and 15 have been given a second chance to appear for examinations.

Over 200 students have so far graduated from the school, established five years ago.

KABUL, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—The Afghan sports teams returned to Kabul yesterday from Bangkok after participating in the Asian games.

KABUL, Dec. 25, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Kudratullah Mojadedi, a lecturer in the College of Medicine Kabul University, left today for the United States for further studies under the Fulbright programme.

Mohammad Zahir Shkebayee, a staff member of the Institute of Education, also left Kabul for the United States for studies in English teaching under the programme.

KABUL, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—interesting.

The director general of the Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, Witnari, arrived here yesterday.

During his stay here he will discuss matters related to the grant of a Japanese loan for Kabul's drinking water project with representatives of the Ministries of Planning and Finance, and De Afghanistan Bank.

He called on the Deputy Minister of Planning Abdul Wahab Haider.

KABUL, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdullah Naseri, a teacher of the College of Medicine, who had gone under a WHO programme to the U.S. to take a course in protection from radiation returned to Kabul yesterday.

KABUL, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Akhtar Mohammad Barakai and Dr. Mir Abdul Majid Talibi, officials of the Public Health Ministry, returned to Kabul yesterday after participating in a 15-day international conference on family planning in Delhi.

HERAT, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Siddiq, Governor of Herat, yesterday inspected the prisons in the city. He later laid the foundation stone for a seven-room building for the Kabul-Harirade project.

MEETERLAM, Dec. 26 (Bakhtar).—Professor Peter Aznai, an anthropologist, and Said Sultan Shah Hemma, a teacher in the College of Letters, who had come here a month ago, left for Kabul yesterday. The professor said his studies in the area, particularly in Sam and Vah.

African Doubts Over Action By UN On Rhodesia Issue

NEW YORK, December 26, (Continental Press).—The way the three African members of the Security Council voted on Rhodesia reflected the general African reaction to the historic UN decision to impose mandatory economic sanctions on the racist breakaway regime in Salisbury.

Nigeria's chief S.O. Adebó and Ambassador Apollo K. Kironde of Uganda with great reluctance voted in favour of the resolution—initiated by the British but amended by the Africans to include an oil embargo. Ambassador Moussa L. Keita of Mali abstained, along with France, Bulgaria, and the Soviet Union. The final tally was 11 to 0.

But in spite of the cool attitude of the Africans, the decision to impose mandatory sanctions is unprecedented in the history of the United Nations and is believed to be only the second time an international organisation has resorted to this harsh action. In 1935 the old League of Nations imposed mandatory sanctions against Italy after it had invaded Ethiopia.

The action failed to cripple Italy then, and most Africans here believe the step now taken by the Council came too late, has too many loopholes and will fail to achieve its purpose: the ending of the rebellion in the British colony.

George Silundika, publicity secretary of the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), who makes his headquarters in Zambia, and the organisation's UN lobbyist Kotsho

Dube, who observed the proceedings here, said the rejection of several amendments proposed by the Africans was more significant of British motives than the decision to impose mandatory sanctions.

One of the rejected amendments demanded that the British withdraw all offers made to the rebel regime of Ian Smith and refuse to grant independence to the territory except under majority rule. This would mean recognising a black government since there are only 250,000 whites and four million Africans in the colony.

The other defeated amendment to which the ZAPU representatives attached great importance was one calling upon the British government to prevent by all means the transport to Rhodesia of oil and oil products.

The rejection of the first, they said, confirmed their contention that it was never London's intention to recognise the right of the Africans to rule the territory and that if Smith were willing to recognise the authority of the British, he could have independence on his own terms irrespective of African demands.

"It's proof of England's willingness to support the status quo," (Continued on page 4)

Pope Makes Peace Appeal As World Celebrates Christmas

HONG KONG, December 26, (Reuter).—Tragedy clung to Vietnam Sunday despite a Christmas ceasefire as the world took a partial holiday from conflict.

There were no reports of major fighting in Vietnam since the beginning of the 48-hour truce at 6 a.m. (11 p.m. Friday GMT) on Christmas Eve, although both sides accused each other of breaking the ceasefire.

But Buddhist priests in tiny Hoa Yang spent Christmas preparing funerals for South Vietnamese villagers killed when an American cargo plane, approaching the U.S. base at Da Nang, ploughed into the hamlet Saturday night.

Pope Paul, giving his annual Christmas blessing in Vatican City stressed peace. The living evangelical message "peace to all" calls for realisation of mankind's many-century wish for peace, happiness and joy for all people on earth. The Soviet government celebrated the soft landing of the new Luna-13 on the moon.

The small foreign communities in Peking and Shanghai gathered privately for traditional celebrations while Chinese prepared to honour Mao Tse-tung on his 73rd birthday today.

Thousands of foreign tourists made their way through the Mandelbaum gate in divided Jerusalem at the end of the Holy Land's Christmas.

But in Berlin, the wall barred the way to family reunions for the first holiday since 1963 after East German and West Berlin officials failed to agree on a special pass arrangement to allow visits to the communist side.

Snowstorms sweeping the eastern United States brought Americans a heavy white Christmas and left treacherous roads as the holiday death toll ran ahead of last year's pace, when 720 died in three days.

In Williams, California, Christmas morning, and seven persons including Williams' judicial district Judge Seymour Vann—were presumed dead.

Ninety-nine people were killed on British roads Thursday and Friday, the first two days of the five-day

Christmas holiday, making this the worst Christmas ever for road casualties.

There were no celebrations for miners at the St. Marc coal pit near Valenciennes in northern France. They were spending their third day digging out a rock fall in an attempt to reach two colleagues trapped since last Friday morning.

Moon Pictures Taken By Luna Shown Over TV

MOSCOW, Dec. 26, (Reuter).—Moscow television showed two pictures of the moon's rocky terrain last night, five hours after Russia's Luna-13 mooncraft flashed them to earth.

The pictures, high-quality close-up views of the pockmarked, crater-covered lunar surface, were part of a "lunar panorama" which is being filmed by remote control from the unmanned capsule.

Cameras aboard the ship started relaying first television pictures at 1215 GMT, soon after the sun's rays began sweeping over the squatting capsule.

The pictures were said to be part of a moon panorama map to be completed later on cameras focus on other parts of the surface and are automatically hooked into ground computers.

The two first pictures, one showing a black elongated section of Luna-13, seemed to be of higher precision than those taken by the first Russian mooncraft to make a soft landing in the moon's cratered surface, also relayed on to screens throughout Eastern Europe.

Moon cracks, depressions and white mounds could be seen clearly in the pictures.

The section of Luna-13 at the edge of the picture had a long pencil-like object protruding at the end.

The whole area looked like a lava-strewn area after an eruption.

Nine Sikhs Plan Self Immolation Today In Amritsar

AMRITSAR, Dec. 26, (Reuter).—Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi telegraphed a fourth appeal to nine Sikh leaders to abandon plans to burn themselves to death to gain concessions for the new Sikh-dominated Punjab state.

Fateh Singh, the leader of the group, said Sunday that eight of his followers will burn themselves at 1600 local (1030 GMT) today and said he would announce Monday the time of his own fiery self-sacrifice on Tuesday.

He has threatened to commit suicide at the end of a 10-day fast unless the Indian government gives Punjab state the town of Chandigarh as its capital. Chandigarh is at present the capital of both Haryana and Punjab states.

Speaking from his bed in the Sikh supreme council building overlooking the Sikh Golden Temple, Fateh Singh said the Indian government wanted to bathe in the blood of Sikh leaders. But he added that there was always hope the government might still "adopt the right path."

Maiwandwal's Appointments

The following were received by Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal yesterday:

Mohammad Osman Sidki, the Minister of Information and Culture.

Dr. Mohammad Osman Anari, the Minister of Education.

Sultan Mahmud Ghazi, the President of Air Authority.

Abdullah Yaftali, the Minister of Finance.

Mohammad Khalid Roashan, the President of Tribal Affairs.

Nour Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Prof. Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul.

WAR RESUMED AT END OF BULLET-RIDDLED TRUCE

SAIGON, Dec. 26, (AP).—The bullet-riddled Christmas truce ended Monday and the war in Vietnam resumed.

As the ceasefire came to a close at 7 a.m. (3:30 a.m. Afghan time), the allies withheld any official charge of violations by the other side.

But the U.S. Command listed at least 62 incidents of gunfire or bloodshed and some of these were considered big enough to be termed "significant."

The Viet Cong also made no major outcry, although Radio Hanoi labelled one U.S. artillery shelling as a truce violation.

In addition, Radio Peking claimed that many U.S. planes intruded over Hanoi and several provinces of North Vietnam Sunday during the truce and said that one plane was shot down.

There was no comment on this allegation from the U.S. Command in Saigon. During the truce, U.S. planes carried out reconnaissance

patrols over the North but made no bombing raids.

In South Vietnam U.S. and allied forces were under orders to "resume normal operations" at the end of the truce.

The 62 incidents noted by U.S. authorities compared with 14 reported during the Christmas truce of last year, which was 12 hours shorter in duration.

The Christmas truce period was the first of three. Another cessation of hostilities is set for next weekend over New Year's and is to run from 7 a.m. Saturday until 7 a.m. Monday (Vietnam time).

In February a four-day truce is scheduled during the observance of Tet, the lunar New Year's day. This ceasefire is to run from February 1 to 5.

The closing hours of the Christmas truce were quiet. The U.S. Command in Saigon said there was nothing significant to report from midnight Sunday until the end of the

truce at 7 a.m.

There was no official confirmation at once of a resumption of air raids over the North, but presumably U.S. military spokesman said, "I have heard nothing to the contrary."

On Sunday the death of at least 95 people (not 125 as earlier reported) in the air disaster near Da Nang overshadowed the truce.

According to a revised figure, 91 Vietnamese villagers were killed and 19 injured in the crash on Saturday night. The bodies of two of the four crew were also dragged from the blazing wreckage by American Marines, a U.S. spokesman said.

Earlier reports from the coastal Marine base of Da Nang, 80 miles north of Saigon, had put the casualty toll at the least 125 killed and 42 injured.

The cause of the crash, the worst in Vietnam, was not known, the spokesman said. An American jet fighter-bomber plunged into the same district of Hoa Vang four

months ago, killing 33 villagers.

Radio Hanoi broadcast a message from Nguyen Huu Tho, chief of the Viet Cong, giving the season's greetings to the American people.

Tho sent his "best wishes." He said the South Vietnamese people "have for a long time greatly admired the tradition of freedom and love of justice" of the Americans.

But the "war of aggression conducted by the U.S. government in South Vietnam... has aroused in our people implacable hatred for the aggressors and warmongers," Tho declared.

The letter accused the U.S. government of intensifying the war but said the South Vietnamese people "are deeply grateful" to those Americans who have "courageously condemned and protested against the U.S. government's dirty war in Vietnam."

A Reuter report from Stonewall, Texas, said more than 100 demons- (Continued on page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times

PUBLISHING AGENCY

Fund For Campaign Against Illiteracy

The other night Radio Afghanistan broadcast a round table conference on literacy in the Minister of Information and Culture, Mohammad Osman Sidky, General Ghulam Farouk, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, President of the Women's Society, participated.

Radio Afghanistan ought to be congratulated on its initiative in arranging the programme highlighting authoritative views on one of the most telling national problems of the country.

All those who participated are actively engaged in the campaign against illiteracy and their views are therefore well-informed.

Minister Sidky advocated the establishment of a separate organisation to carry on the campaign, which should take the form of a national crusade. So far the campaign is being carried on by individual organisations and governmental departments, notably the Women's Society, the Rural Development Department and the Ministry of Education. The army has also played a role that deserves praise. Recruits undergo intensive literacy courses side by side with their military training. After leaving the army most people can read and write.

The need is for a centralised organisation to study different methods of teaching literacy and organising a countrywide campaign.

Minister Sidky also proposed a committee be established with representatives of the Ministries of Education, Defence, Information and Culture and the Women's Society to draw up a literacy campaign programme and decide on the teaching material to be used for this purpose. The committee could perhaps draw the broad lines of the central organisation.

It is only too obvious that any programme

of this nature above all needs adequate funds if it is to be carried out effectively. Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Malwandwal has already established a National Fund where all donations for various purposes go. Part of the fund might be designated for literacy purposes. We also suggest that a small percentage of salaries from government officials should go regularly to strengthen this fund. International organisations especially UNESCO, is expected to make greater contributions.

The next problem will be teachers. In addition to those who volunteer for this sacred national campaign, retired government officials might be employed for the purpose. Most of the officials who retire can still render useful service. What is more, the pension they draw is in certain cases not enough to meet their needs. Their services could be made available for teaching literacy courses in return for small payments which should come from the literacy fund.

These retired officials should first of all undergo a short period of training in teaching methods. The central organisation proposed by Minister Sidky could draw up a programme and establish a literacy teachers' training centre. Perhaps part of the two years of military service of people who can read and write could be used to accelerate the literacy campaign in the countryside.

The campaign should aim not only at teaching people to read and write but also at increasing their social and political consciousness. Some of the basic rights that individuals in a democratic society enjoy together with the limitations under the law should also be taught in the literacy courses. We hope the suggestions forwarded by the round table conference will be implemented with the sincere cooperation of all governmental departments and the people at large.

Food For Thought

The monuments of wit sur-

live the monuments of power.

—Francis Bacon.

Goldberg Explains Space Pact Provisions

Indeed, the same logical result would follow whether or not this treaty provision contained any express mention of reciprocity.

Moreover, any denial of access to facilities contemplated in this article would entitle the other party to exercise such other remedies as it would have under international law.

The treaty lays down some basic ground rules for peaceful cooperation among nations in the exploration and use of outer space.

The keynote is struck in the very first operative words of the treaty, in Article 1: "The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind."

The same article goes on to make clear that the exploration and use of outer space shall be the right of all states without any discrimination and on a basis of equality. This and other provisions—particularly that which prohibits claims of territorial sovereignty—make clear the intent of the treaty that outer space and celestial bodies are open not just to the big powers or the first arrivals, but shall be available to all, both now and in the future. This principle is a strong safeguard for the interests of those states which have, at the present time, little or no active space programme of their own. Their interests are also protected by other provisions, for example:

—Article 7, which fixes on the launching state the responsibility for any damage caused by objects launched by or for them, or from their territory;

—Article 9, which requires states to conduct their space activities "with due regard to the corresponding interests of all other states parties to the treaty." This includes a specific obligation to avoid harmful interference of other states' parties.

contamination of outer space or of celestial bodies, and also to avoid adverse changes in the terrestrial environment;

—And Article 11, which requires the fullest practicable public reporting, by parties conducting space activities, of "the nature, conduct, locations and results of such activities"—a practice which my own country has voluntarily followed since the space age began. This provision seeks to assure that the full scientific harvest from space research will be available to all the world—not just to the parties that do most of the exploring.

It is wise and proper that the treaty should secure these rights and benefits to all parties, including the non-launching nations. For their cooperation also is necessary in many respects, some of which the treaty also provides for—such as assistance to and return of any astronauts who may make emergency landings on their territory and return to the owner of objects launched into outer space which fall on their territory.

In addition, maximum benefits from the exploration of outer space depend on the cooperation of the international scientific and technical community in all nations, large and small alike.

We are all in this venture together and we need one another's cooperation.

Article 9 calls for international cooperation and mutual assistance and includes a provision for consultation in the case of potentially harmful experiments.

Article 5 requires that the same universal respect for life and limb which has been traditional among mariners at sea for many centuries shall also govern among astronauts in outer space. In all space activities, under this article, "the astronauts of one state's party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other states' parties."

And any party which discovers conditions in outer space that could endanger the life or health of astronauts is obliged to report this to the other parties or to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. I wish to make brief additional comments on two of the articles of the treaty.

The first of these is Article 10, dealing with the granting of tracking facilities. In this I speak on behalf of a large number of states, some of which have granted tracking facilities and some of which have not.

We welcome the revised form in which this article appears in the final text of the treaty. The article requires that if a party has granted tracking facilities to another party it is obliged, on an equal basis, to consider a request for tracking facilities by a third party. It is quite clear from the text of the article, however, that there may be agreement between the parties concerned for the establishment of a tracking facility.

The article as thus revised recognises that the elements of "mutual benefit and acceptability" are natural and necessary parts of the decision whether to enter into an agreement concerning such a facility, and it properly incorporates the principle that each state which is asked to cooperate has the right to consider its legitimate interests in reaching its decision.

Finally, I wish to comment briefly on the accession clause in Article 14 of the treaty. The adoption of the accession clause now included in the treaty on principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space—urged because of exceptional circumstances favouring a very broad geographical coverage for the space treaty—does not, of course, bring about the recognition or otherwise later the status of an unrecognised regime or entity which may seek to

(Contd. on page 4)

Merits Of Single Party System For Africa

At a time when so many African countries have adopted a one-party political system, it is encouraging to find that even inside some single-party states the subject remains discussable. This shows that it is not necessarily true that the single-party system means suppression of fundamental human rights—even though in practice it is often the case.

Whatever it is not carried to extremes—and it is wrong for inveterate democrats to ignore these. Democracy, as we can see in many countries, can suffer abominably where there are many political parties; and it can sometimes—though admittedly more rarely—flourish within the framework of the single party. A good example of positive reflection on the single-party system appeared recently in the Gabonese governing party organ, "Gabon Today". The following paragraphs seem to represent a very plausible defence of Gabonese political institutions (although it has to be said that they are not always interpreted in so enlightened a fashion under the authoritarian rule of President Mba):

"In a democratic state sovereign power lies with the people; and this sovereignty is exercised through the people's representatives in Parlia-

ment and in the government. But a people consisting of many thousands of individuals naturally cannot be represented by any one point of view. Opinions about political programmes and politicians diverge widely.

This diversity of choice can be expressed in a diversity of parties; and the advantage of the multi-party system lies precisely in the possibility offered to all citizens to choose between several political directions. This is how the Western democracies work. But is the multi-party system necessarily beneficial for our young African democracies, which are still inexperienced and without firm political traditions? I do not believe so.

The first task of the leaders of our young nations is to conquer economic underdevelopment and promote rapid economic growth; for nowhere in the world is political independence to be found without economic independence. This task requires a gathering together of ideas and efforts on a national scale in the cause of the national interest alone—and not the dispersal of energy provoked by the multi-party system, in which sectional egoism rapidly takes over from the national

interest.

"If the leading representatives of all groups of opinions and political programmes come together to establish the basis of one common programme, this will have a much wider contact than each of the others taken in isolation."

In this Gabonese commentary on Africa's main political problem we find arguments which are not only very widespread but also eminently sensible. It can be seen that meaningless polemics of the "Nkrumah type" are not the only verbal weapons which can be used to defend the one-party system.

In no case is it the single party itself as a political institution which needs to be condemned, but rather the use which is often made of it; for if it may sometimes be used as the best possible political instrument to obtain national progress in the common interest, it can also (and this too had been amply proved) turn out to be the best way to dominate a country against its own interests.

To find out if a given example of the single-party system is useful or harmful to the people and to the nation it is supposed to serve, several supplementary questions have to be asked. How, for example, did

(Continued on page 4)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

decision to construct a hospital in Asmar. This decision will serve two purposes, it said. First, it will solve the public health problem in the area itself and, second, it will provide some public health facilities for our Pakhtunistani brethren, who due to the difficult travelling conditions cannot easily reach the main health centres in the country.

The government of Afghanistan, the editorial continued, will continue its peaceful efforts to win for Pakhtunistani the right to self-determination. These efforts include moral commitments to the people and leaders of Pakhtunistani. It is due to these moral commitments that the government of Afghanistan has made arrangements for the education of Pakhtunistani youth. These efforts will continue in the future and the construction of the Asmar hospital is a step in this very direction. The editorial expressed certainty that the people of Pakhtunistani appreciate these brotherly sentiments of the people of Afghanistan.

The same issue of the paper carried a letter to the editor signed Sayed Abdul Aziz Moshfi, a student from Sanayee high school in Ghazni which discussed the problem of winter vacation for students. In most cases the students get fed up with themselves during the long winter vacation, since there is not much for them to do. They get tired of wandering about aimlessly.

The letter suggested that the Ministry of Education should help the advanced students find teaching jobs in the warmer regions of the country where the schools are open during the winter. This arrangement would help meet the teacher shortage on the one hand and create a rewarding and useful occupation for the students on the other.

Anti yesterday editorially welcomed the decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to open a dairy plant in Kabul next year. At present the production and distribution of milk and its products are not satisfactory. Most of the milk now produced and distributed in the capital and the pro-

spoiled by the time they reach the customers during the summer. Some primary producers dilute the milk they sell. All this will end when the new plant goes into operation in the city of Kabul.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has surveyed the primary producing areas and has come to terms with the producers. Milk will be brought to auxiliary centres and collected in special cans for onward transport to the main plant.

The contract for the construction

equipment has already been signed with a Federal German firm. Another plant capable of processing some 18,000 litres of milk daily is to be set up in the Third Five Year Plan.

The editorial emphasised the role these plants will play in strengthening the economic conditions of the livestock owners, for they can count on a reliable income and market. It called on private citizens to invest in similar projects throughout the country.

WORLD PRESS

Uncertainty is the most prominent feature in both London and Salisbury over the present Rhodesian dispute, the right independent *Die Welt* of Hamburg said in a commentary.

By applying to the United Nations and effecting sanctions against the Salisbury regime, Wilson has taken the Rhodesian question out of the national British into the international sphere of influence, thus strengthening Smith's argument that Rhodesia no longer belongs to Britain.

Smith, however, has balked at formally declaring Rhodesia a republic until a referendum has been held in the white-ruled colony.

The paper said that elements contributing towards this hesitation may be found in South Africa, where warning voices speak against a "white" Rhodesia in a crisis would be dependent upon South Africa.

This situation would only serve to increase South Africa's present burdens, a prospect viewed with evident reserve by influential quarters.

In an article in the Soviet newspaper *Red Star*, the new Commander of Soviet Air Defence Forces claimed that anti-aircraft weapons sent to North Vietnam have performed well.

The Americans themselves have repeatedly noted the excellent qua-

lity of Soviet missiles, anti-aircraft guns and planes", Army General Pavel F. Batitsky wrote.

Batitsky said Soviet aid to Hanoi has "been highly praised" by North Vietnamese leaders. He repeated Soviet pledges of "growing political, economic and military aid".

Batitsky, 56, was identified by the newspaper as a Deputy Defence Minister, a title that he apparently got when he assumed command of Air Defence Forces earlier this year.

The *New York Times* said on prospects for peace in Vietnam: "The overwhelming question, now that the guns have fallen silent in Vietnam, is whether the voices of peace will be heard... The outlook cannot be called 'hopeful', but the moment may be more propitious than is generally realised."

"The prospect of three brief truces in 51 days, even if they cannot be extended, has placed both sides under pressure to appear less belligerent. Unlike the Viet Cong, Hanoi has refrained from public rejection of either the Pope's peace move or U Thant's. That does not mean of course, that either is going to be accepted at present."

"North Vietnam now is preparing its people to reconcile themselves to a long war. Yet the admission that stalemate rather than early victory lies ahead lends hope that the communists will sooner or later seek a political way out—if the United States offers one..."

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor
For other numbers first dial switchboard number 23043, 24028, 24026.
Circulation and Advertising:
Extension 59;

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58
Government Printing Press

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af. 100
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly Af. 1000
Half Yearly Af. 600
Quarterly Af. 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15



The task of storing all the Christmas decorations prepared with such care during the recent months begins today in department stores like this one in Berlin.

The Press On Women:

TROUBLE WITH THE SECOND WIFE

The women's page in last Friday's *Isiah* carried a letter from a father who has qualms about the way his second wife treats his daughter from his first wife. The letter, which was unsigned, made a special appeal to the editor of the page to publish it.

It said, there is a general conception that women are tender-hearted and kind, but judging by my wife's conduct toward my daughter from my previous wife I am beginning to disbelieve this statement. Eight years ago, it went on, I married a girl whom I loved dearly. I thought I had then found the happiness I was longing for. After a year we had our first and last baby, for she died soon afterwards.

I was at a loss how to manage with the baby. My mother was a great help, but she died, too, after a while I really had to marry for the child's sake. I was told of a girl who would make an excellent mother for my daughter. I married her on the understanding that she would look after my daughter.

She did so for the first two years. Then she had her own baby. This was when the trouble started. She began to devote greater attention to her own child to the detriment of the elder child.

Now my daughter is about seven. She is being maltreated by my wife. The child is too young to do any work but she makes her look after the baby and wash napkins. Often she beats her and I am pained to see her full of bruises. My wife has really changed from the days we were first married. I hope that the publication of this letter will help in changing her attitude. It should also serve as a reminder to those who have a similar attitude towards stepsons and step-daughters.

The same issue of the paper carried a note from the editor addressing wives who are hasty in questioning their late-arriving husbands. Some ladies are hasty and ask the forbidden question. What is more, they ask the questions, why are you so late? Where have you been in a tone charging the husband with guilt. For all intents and purposes the husband may have been delayed in the office, he may have had an accident, he may have gone to see his relatives and even his-in-laws.

It is best for wives to be patient. First of all they should find out in what mood their husbands have come in. Then they should see if they could put on a smile and gradually and tactfully find

out what caused the delayed arrival of their husbands.

In most cases the husbands will begin the story themselves. This will of course cause a lot of ill-feeling and irritating questions. The main thing is for a clever wife to make the home a happy place for her husband. He should long to go home instead of finding an excuse to stay out.

The same issue of the paper also carried notes on housekeeping, child care and fashions of the season.

Friday's *Anis* on its women's page, carried the story of a German national by the name Schmidt who was a man in 1942 but became a woman in 1965. Schmidt was a flute player, later he became an army officer. In 1962 all of a sudden he got interested in domestic work. Some physiological changes followed. On consulting a doctor he was told that he was on the verge of changing sex.

He had an operation in Cairo. If he, I beg your pardon, she, can bear a child she will get prize equivalent to 13 million deposited in a London bank by a British multi-millionaire for the first man who after changing sex gives birth to a child.

MRS. KENNEDY TRIES SHORT-LOOK IN HEMS

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, (AP).—Mrs. John F. Kennedy has adopted the short look in hemlines, appearing at a stylish Manhattan restaurant recently wearing a skirt three inches above mid-knee.

As first lady she sometimes was criticised for wearing hemlines at mid-knee.

Although the costume was not quite mini, "it was the shortest dress we've seen her in", said Dick Atkins, an executive of *Woman's Wear Daily*, a fashion trade publication which makes it its business to keep an eye on her chic wardrobe wherever she happens to wear it.

Italian costumer Valentino seems to be her favourite designer.

On the day recently that Mrs. Kennedy bared her knees and legs by three inches she wore a simple collarless camel's hair dress and a shorter camel's hair coat with Mandarin collar.

Stewardess Learns Jet-Age Flight Crew Techniques



Two more flight crew members of Afghanistan's Ariana Air Lines have been prepping for their coming-of-jet-age at Pan Am's International Stewardess College in Miami.

Miss Noorsabah Chilzai and Mohammad Ayub, the latter the lone male in a class with 19 young women, participated in graduation ceremonies on November 4. Their five-week training period climaxed a U.S. tour that included visits to New York and Washington, plus a firsthand look at Congress in session.

Dark-eyed, sparkling Miss Chilzai, whose first name means Morning Light, is only 18 but has been flying nearly a year. Daughter of a retired governor, she was born and educated in Poonia, India, speaks Persian, English, Hindi and Marathi. Her colleague, Ayub, 21, is already a veteran of three and a half years' flying, speaks Persian, English, French and Arabic.

From Kabul, where both live, flights take them to India, Tehran, Beirut, Damascus, Tashkent and the longest haul, to Amsterdam. The Ariana boasts 2 DC 6's, 2 DC 3's and one convair 440 and expects to add its first jetliner soon. When it arrives the Miami grads will be prepared.

Manila Meeting Studies Women's Rights

KABUL, Dec. 26, (Bakhtar).—Mrs. Kubra Omar, director of the education department at the Women's Institute, returned to Kabul yesterday from Manila.

She participated there in a seminar on human rights with special reference to improvement of the social standing of women in society.

Representatives from 16 countries participated in the UN sponsored conference, said Mrs. Omar on arrival in Kabul airport. The seminar discussed the social, political and economic rights of the women.

She said that at the seminar she emphasised the need to establish a fund for women's welfare and social improvement. This suggestion had also been made at the seminar on human rights held in Kabul two years ago by Afghan participants.

35 Per Cent US Wives Are Working

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, (Reuter).—About 35 per cent of American wives are wage-earners today, compared with only 20 per cent just after World War II, according to a report issued by the national industrial conference board.

The number of working wives topped 15 million last year—more than twice as many as in the 1940's.

Nearly 50 per cent of all families making more than \$10,000 a year are those in which two or more members of the household are working.

Families in which the wife works spend less on food—there tend to be fewer children at home—but 15 per cent more on alcohol, 10 per cent more on tobacco, 15 per cent more on clothes and 13 per cent more on housing and home furnishings.

Anthropologist Urges National Service

CHICAGO, Illinois, Dec. 26, (AP).—Anthropologist Margaret Mead has proposed universal national service for all—including women—at a military draft conference examining the US selective service system and its alternatives.

"Universal national service," she said in a paper presented to the conference, in addition to solving the problem of fairness for those who are asked to serve in the military in contrast to those who are not, is above all a new institution for creating responsible citizens alert to the problems and responsibilities of nationhood in a rapidly changing world.

Long an advocate of equal rights for women, Miss Mead said that "the inclusion of woman on the same level as men is absolutely essential."

All About Women

A Woman Wins Goncourt Prize For Novel

On Goncourt Prize day all Paris simmers with excitement. It is the biggest literary event of the year, and although carrying little money, represents enormous prestige, acquiring over the years a ritual and mystique.

This year's choice "Oublier Palermé" aroused particular emotion since the author Mme. Edmonde Charles-Roux, one of the best-known figures of the Paris scene, has been lately the centre of a storm which rocked that ultra-sophisticated international set known (to themselves) as *le tout Paris*. The storm echoed through the diplomatic salons into which she was born, her father, brother, brother-in-law and cousin all being ambassadors. It resounded through the eclectic world of the arts in which she lives and exploded into the world of the haute couture with which she was for many years deeply involved as editor-in-chief of French Vogue. Suddenly, last June she was dismissed. Protests and resignations followed and gossip raged. Then the publication of her book, its theme being a confrontation of New York's brittle world of fashion journalism and atavistic Sicilian life, whipped up more talk. She was accused of writing it out of revenge: which is absurd since she began it six years ago and finished it before leaving the magazine.

Only five women have won the Goncourt and the jury's decision caught both author and publisher unprepared and there were not enough copies to meet the sudden demand. In the last lap this dark horse or outsider, for so she seemed, in spite of some enthusiastic reviews in widely divergent papers crept up almost unperceived. Stable parlance, but perhaps suited to the occasion; and to Edmonde Charles-Roux, for there is an element of mystery about her. Behind the mundane facade quite another woman lives.

Edmonde Charles-Roux has shown in her life and by her determination these extremes of actions where her principles or beliefs were involved. She believes passionately with all the Sicilian ardour reflected in her book in the written word, in communication between author and reader. Her greatest pleasure in winning the Goncourt was not so much of personal achievement as in the confirmation of her belief that writing still counts, and is not yet wholly superseded by strip cartoon techniques.

The six years she laboured at week-ends and on odd moments at her book, often only two pages a day, a page re-written twelve times, are now justified. "The book reads like *Stendhal* and will sell like 'The Leopard,'" said one eminent critic. Her background is that of a fine French bourgeoisie, one of privilege. She was born in Neuilly but the roots of her parentage are Mediterranean. Arles and Avignon: the family home at Marseille, where her grandfather controlled the Transat shipping line. Her childhood was spent between Prague and Rome where her father was twice ambassador. In France he became Secretary General to the Quai d'Orsay and on retiring was president of the Suez Canal Corporation. Her brother Jean abandoned the family's diplomatic tradition to enter Holy Orders and is now a priest in London at St. Etheldreda's. In Rome she escaped the conventional girl convent education by demanding a stiffer curriculum and contrived to study, the only girl, at a boys' college.

When war broke out in 1939 she was seventeen. She trained as a nurse, joined an ambulance unit and went to the wars. She was twice wounded, joined the Resistance movement and served with Generals de Lattre and Koeing, winning two citations. Returning to civil life she determined on independence. Her father was discouraging. "If you marry like Cyprienne" (her sister the Princess del Drago "you will have your dot. But as a career girl I shan't give you a sou.")

She started out on small journalism with *Elle*; significantly, she says, her first reportage was on the reopening of the Scala under Toscanini. "I am 200 per cent Italian," she claims, believing herself profoundly marked by her Italian childhood, and linking Italy with all the outstanding events of her life. It was Italian soldiers of the Foreign Legion who rescued her in the battle where she was wounded and trapped: it is basically the Sicilian scene rather than the world of fashion which inspired her Goncourt novel.

She was persuaded to join Vogue by two old friends, Christian Dior and Bebe Berard, who came to fetch her for dinner and took her future in hand. She started there in 1947 as Features editor, and in 1954 became Editor-in-Chief. Contrary to what has been said and written since her dismissal, she cares deeply about fashion. But she retains perspective. "One has to decide which words to use for a dress, and which for Michelangelo, wars, disasters or Picasso."

Among the Haute Couture her objectivity is prized. Chanel, Gres, Balenciaga and others of their kind—neither persons of extreme cultivation in the widest sense—set great store by her. Here Yves St Laurent, one of the youngest, most

A Dollar For A Paper Dress, \$40,000 For An Ermine Coat

Clothing made headline news in 1966. African styles swept the United States and American fashions gained new ground in Africa. The year wound up with some men parading in miniskirts, and some women fighting for the right to go topless. Formal dresses were made of paper for a dollar or so each and fur coats sold for \$40,000 and up.

More exciting fashions appeared likely in 1967. The latest innovation, with obviously great prospects in the months ahead, is use of built-in lighting strips to provide women's dresses with a changeable light pattern.

This new idea is also being worked into men's clothing—into ties that light up, for example, and to dramatise the uniforms of such public servants as ushers, firemen and policemen—if they will wear them.

There are also new ideas in women's jewellery, including such attention getters as earrings with blinking eyes and inexpensive paste-on "jewels" of plastic-covered aluminium which can be thrown away after use.

Build-up lighting is probably the biggest development in women's dresses since the paper throw-away model was made available in 1966 on an inexpensive, mass-production basis.

A designer named Diana Dew is responsible for the new electric-powered clothes. Some call them shocking, but the fact is they really won't be, once the manufacturers get around, as planned, to completely sealing all wires in thermoplastic so they cannot possibly touch the skin.

Miss Dew, a green-eyed blonde whose mother was a model and her father an artist, first started working with fluorescent fabrics and black light. Then she got the idea of using strip lighting—that is, electric light circuits which flash on and off, sealed into tape and built into the dress. Such lighting had been used until then only for theatre stage effects and for such things as marking strips for airplane landing fields and on aircraft carriers.

Initially a four by five inch battery pack was good for a five hour flashing time span. It was worn

on the hip and could be plugged into a wall outlet for a recharge between wearings. Work was started to reduce the miniature circuits and the size of the battery. One original model was set to a five circuit programme with varying light effects, achieved by use of a transistor, resistor and capacitor.

The dresses are made of inset lamp strips. Miss Dew calls them "panelescent" lamps, which provide "electroluminescence" to clothes. The strips are wafer thin, a shade less than two inches wide, with top layers of plastic sealing covering an electrically conductive flexible plate, copper wires, a layer of the lighting material and a strip of aluminium foil.

Soon the dresses will be in production with a transistor able to regulate the frequency of the intervals with which the lights flash on and off, like the lights on the theatre marquee. A dancer wearing such a dress could, if she wanted, flash them to keep time with the music.

The "blinking eye" earrings do not involve any special lighting. They are made of a special plastic which creates the illusion of motion—in this case an eye opening and closing—when the angle of lighting changes.

The throw-away jewellery is the invention of two New York women, Barbara Cohen and Stella Chastain. They got the idea from the latter's husband, a painter, who had used the plastic covered aluminium bits in his work, to catch light, refract it like a prism and give a sense of movement. The women found these bits of glitter, with adhesive backing, would stick to skin, hair and clothing as easily as they did to canvas.

They assembled their "jewels" into marketable kits and put them on sale, a package of 13 for \$3.

Miniskirts, worn three or more inches above the knees, attracted much attention at year-end as Jacqueline Kennedy appeared on the streets in such attire for the first time and a non-conformist Canadian millionaire wore one on a stroll, with a woman on his arm attired in white pants. Some female miniskirt wearers

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued on page 4)



Furs in the Federal Republic of Germany are no longer considered luxury articles. They are seen on the street as often as cloth and raincoats are when the temperatures begin to drop to close to the freezing point. Out according to the latest fashion—such as the here depicted coat in the fashionable geometric style and made of natural Persian Lamb, they are often worn by young girls. Those who are unable to afford expensive furs, can slip into a delightful "Mini-Rabbit Coat," the latest "denier cri" to make its way from Paris to Germany. Candy-pink, canary-yellow, lilac or in op-art fashion with black and white squares or stripes, they are a gay and yet practical and inexpensive, fashion caprice for the cold season.

Goncourt Prize

(Continued from page 3)

"with it" of the countries, though formed classically by Dior, talking of Edmonde Charles-Roux's particular qualities. "She recognises the historic, artistic and even the musical inspiration of our work. Fashion is ephemeral, it has no past, no future; it is only the hour. It is not achieved by a sudden flash of inspiration, like great art. It is a process by derivation if you like. Edmonde understands this. The braiding on Velasquez's costume may spark it off, some black tulle and a single rose—Goya or Boldini, Edmonde is aware of these distinctions."

Looking at the range of her interests and friendships, the Aragons, Gian-Carlo Menotti, Genet, Giacometti, Balthus, Derain (with whom she collaborated on the Festival of Aix en Provence) adding her wide culture in four or five languages, her travels, her understanding of music and all the arts, one sees why she is such an appreciated figure everywhere in Paris.

Her eclecticism is reflected in her apartment, converted from fourteen pinched attics, servant quarters of the quietly splendid Hotel Particulier near the Seine still inhabited by her mother. But who has 14 servants today? She transformed the attics into three rooms of surpassing individuality and elegance, at once exotic and restrained. Nothing is rigidly classical, her possessions being as varied as her tastes and travels. Delft, Art Nouveau silver—she admits only the silver work of this style—beautiful paintings from Cranach to Clave, and beneath a palmy grove, a shabby carpet-covered sofa, very Princess Mathilde in mood, which by a curious coincidence once belonged to the Goncourt brothers. Backing it a superb screen of 17th century Arab embroidery, a jungle of tropic flowers, birds and monkey figures. Everywhere prints and pictures of Turkish life, a collection begun by her father which she continues; turbaned sultans and sweet-meat harem interiors. Her bedroom, hung in crimson percale, has the mid-nineteenth-century folding brass furniture her grandfather set up in the various cabins he used on his own shipping line. There is no artistic disorder here, although the uproar of her triumph still litters the tables with telegrams, and the bath is stacked with bouquets for which no more vases can be found.

One is from the King of Morocco, friend since childhood. Another, in Cassius Clay terms, says "Bravo, you got them in the last round!" This is from the son of her plumber in the Normandy village where she has a week-end cottage. We're with you solid, wired the carpenter's family. Like the decision of her concierge an elderly traditional figure, who suddenly decided to don trousers, so that she could more easily shut the courtyard gates and deal with the press, it confirms Edmonde Charles-Roux's belief that literature—the written word—is still important to many people.

Vietnam

(Continued from page 1)

trators protested against the Vietnam war yesterday two miles (3 km.) from President Johnson's Ranch, while five American Nazis staged a counter-demonstration and urged people to "stand up for our boy in Vietnam."

"There are certainly two sides to this issue, and look who's on the other side," said one of the anti-war group.

The leader of the Nazis, Al Frey, 28, harangued the peace demonstrators with militant speeches on white supremacy and support for American troops in Vietnam.

The Nazis, all from Dallas, Texas, wore khaki uniforms and paratrooper boots.

A Hsinhua message from Hanoi said the liaison mission of the Vietnam People's Army High Command yesterday lodged a strong protest against repeated U.S. air intrusions over Hanoi and other places of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam both Saturday and Sunday for reconnaissance and harassing activities.

The protest said that "these brazen acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists show that the United States is busy preparing new steps in its war escalation for savage attacks on populated areas in North Vietnam."

WEATHER FORECAST
Skies over the northern areas of the country will be cloudy.

In Kabul the temperature will range from minus 11 degree to plus eight degrees centigrade.

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA

At 1:30, 7 and 10 p.m. American film.
THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

PARK CINEMA:

At 1, 3, 8 and 10 p.m. Soviet film.
THE GREEN LAMP

KABUL CINEMA

At 1, 3, 7:30 and 9:30 Iranian film.
KHUSHGIL KHUSHGALAN

SINGLE PARTY SYSTEM

(Continued from page 2)

the single party obtain its mandate to define the general interest? What possibilities are there of discussion and real participation—or even of disagreement within the ranks of the single party?

What, if any, internal precautions have been taken against a personality cult being built up around the leader, or, more simply, against dictatorship? What does the single party intend to substitute within itself for the checks and balances provided by opposition parties in the Western democracies? What will it do to encourage that brand of constructive criticism which has to cut deep if it is to be effective in the highest organs of the state? Finally, and above all, what is the quality of the leaders or of the single leader in

Space Treaty

(Contd. from page 2)

file an instrument of accession to the space treaty.

Under international law and practice, recognition of a government or acknowledgement of the existence of a state is brought about as the result of a deliberate decision and course of conduct on the part of a government intending to accord recognition. Recognition of a regime or acknowledgement of an entity cannot be inferred from signature, ratification or accession to a multilateral agreement. The United States believes that this viewpoint is generally accepted and shared, and it is on this basis that we join in supporting the present final clauses of the space treaty.

Perhaps I can best express my country's feelings about this treaty by recalling an encounter which several of us, including the Secretary-General, shared here at the United Nations last year with an American astronaut. He is Colonel Edward White, and he had only recently returned from a four-day Gemini mission in which he had carried out the first American "walk in space."

Colonel White had carried with him on this flight a memento which he was eager to present to the United Nations—a United Nations flag, probably the first ever to fly in space. The Secretary-General very graciously agreed to accept this flag for the United Nations.

We had a little ceremony in which the Colonel made a short speech, and in that speech he said something I shall never forget. He said that, as he looked down from space at the earth passing below, and recognised the familiar shapes of the oceans and continents, one thing that struck him very forcefully was something he did not see. He saw no national boundaries.

Most of us who sit in this room as envoys of our respective governments will probably never see that sight, which history has reserved for a younger generation than ours. But perhaps it is not too much to hope that we will see it in our mind's eye, and that in the work we have to do we too will be able to serve also, in some small measure, as "envoys of mankind."

Rhodesia Issue

(Continued from page 1)

ness to sell us out," is the way they put it.

The refusal of the British to accept the second regarding the transport of oil, they said, proved that London was insincere when it brought the matter to the UN. They called it "a charade" and a "publicity stunt."

Eight out of 10 African ambassadors contacted by Continental Press expressed the same view.

One of the eight African amendments that was adopted calls for U Thant to make a report to the Council by March 1 on the implementation of the resolution. This was done, the Africans explained, because they regard the carrying out of the sanctions as a test of UN intent to enforce its own edicts.

"We'll be watching," one said, "and by March we'll know which of those countries that profess to believe in the UN Charter are really sincere."

Their doubts are based on the refusal of the Council to accept another African amendment that would have deplored the refusal of South Africa and Portugal to cooperate in observing the oil embargo against Rhodesia voted earlier in the year.

After the vote, Chief Adebore, referring to this, asked "what does the Council intend to do now if South Africa and Portugal continue to flout the decisions of the Council?"

The Nigerian ambassador, referring to the action as a "half measure," said that his government and Uganda supported it because they were left with no alternative and that defeat of the resolution would have caused Smith and his supporters to sing hosannas.

Ambassador Keita said he just could not bring himself to cast a vote for a resolution "that had been stripped of all its positive elements." He said the fact that the Council appeared unwilling to go beyond the wishes of Britain reinforced his view that Rhodesia was not a UN matter but a problem which Britain should handle itself.

Like his two other African colleagues on the Council, he did not want to oppose it, so he abstained.

the single-party state?

On this last point nobody should have any illusions. If we admit that the multi-party system requires more political maturity among the population as a whole, it becomes doubly obvious that the single-party system requires a quite extraordinarily high standard of maturity among the men who hold supreme power. It is perhaps easier simply to govern without an Opposition, but it is more difficult to govern wisely. This is why in the single-party system the question of the quality of leadership is so very important.

It is from the answers to these questions that depend the good or the bad that African (or any other) peoples can expect from the single-party system.

Then there is also the question of propaganda; for in the absence of an Opposition it is extremely difficult for the foreign observer to distinguish from case to case stark reality from official 'truth'. It is often only after the single party has been driven from power that an outsider can know for certain that the regime had been acting all the time against the popular interest.

But, when all this has been said, the weaknesses of the multi-party system have to be admitted too. Within the possibilities of the multi-party system, however, a lot of ground has so far been left unexplored. Too often, where it has been tried in Africa, it has been little more than a straight adaptation of the European system without any of the fruit of African experience being applied.

There is no reason why the multi-party system should only be valid where it follows the European model. Indeed, the single party is itself no African invention; and in spite of this there exist a number of regimes of this kind which have already obtained an unmistakably African character. It is also true that those African single-party regimes which have closely resembled their foreign counterparts have all failed ignominiously.

Countries in the full spate of economic development may indeed have little use for an opposition which applies itself simply to dividing the few effective forces available for the job in hand. But they are in need of an opposition which serves in the role of a conscience for the party in power and for its leaders. A party in power could never provide from within its own ranks checks and balances for its activity as effective as those which could come from a responsible body of opinion outside.

And it seems perfectly normal that this body of opinion should take the form of a 'political Opposition' even though it may well have a structure different from Western-type Opposition parties. In several countries indeed trade unions or university groupings have forged political roles for themselves which are just as important and effective as a political Opposition on classic lines would be.

In Africa we can see a number of countries run on single-party lines, in which the press is absolutely free; and in each of these we know that there is no dictatorship. There are others where this is not the case, and where the opposite applies. Surely this is a much greater and more meaningful distinction than the one between single-party and multi-party regimes.

Just as there are good single parties and bad single parties, so there are good Oppositions and bad Oppositions. Neither the one nor the other system can be condemned on the strength of its name alone. The valid alternative to the African single-party system is not the European multi-party system—but the African multi-party system, which has not yet been properly tried. (SWISS PRESS REVIEW).

1966 Fashions

(Continued from page 3)

ers also began to wear pants—sometimes long, sometimes short—with their attire, possibly to keep warm in New York's December cold weather.

The fight over the right to wear nothing above the waist involved waitresses in some New York night clubs. The courts had the so-called topless style under review at year-end.

Meanwhile, Bergdorf Goodman, a leading shop on New York's Fifth Avenue, published a holiday advertisement "addressed to rich men who adore women." Why not buy them an ermine or sable coat? The ad asked, listing prices at \$40,000 and up. Macy's Department Store, which aims at a lower income bracket, offered full length mink coats, however, for as little as \$1,279.20, relatively a real bargain.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS).

INTERNATIONAL CLUB
Saturday, Dec. 31st 8:30 p.m.
GRAND NEW YEAR'S EVEBALL. Music by "THE NOMADS." Special Dinner Menu, Breakfast and bewitching hour. Black tie. Door prizes. **SPECIAL GUEST RESERVATION TICKETS** available at office before Dec. 31st, 5 p.m. Af. 100. Guest tickets sold at the door on Dec. 31st-Af. 200.

MIR'S

BUTCHER SHOP AND BAKERY

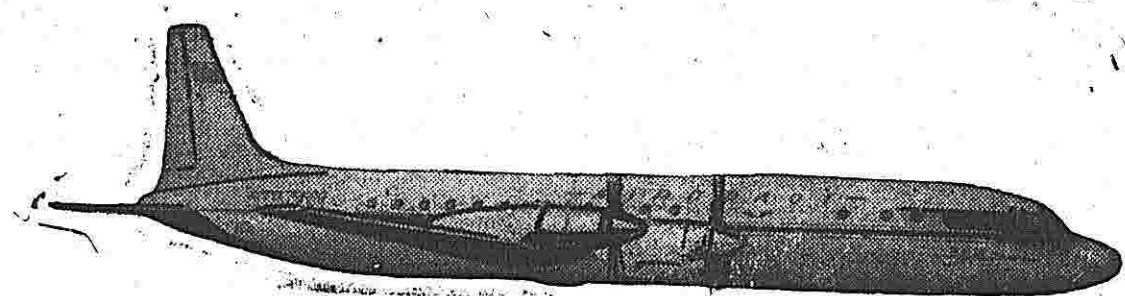
Announcing our biggest pre-Christmas sale.

Here are some of our new prices:

Leg of lamb Afs. 53/kg.
Lamb chops Afs. 53/kg.
Beef fillet Afs. 89/kg.
Veal cutlet Afs. 59/kg.
Roast Afs. 59/kg.
Karachi fish Afs. 62/kg.
Beef Tongue Afs. 20 each
Frozen Shrimp Afs. 95 lb.

Our new shipment of varieties of fresh cheese and butter has also arrived for the holiday season.

FLY BY AEROFLOT



10:20 every Thursday morning AEROFLOT whisks you from KABUL to MOSCOW via TASHKENT in 6½ hours.
AEROFLOT arrives from MOSCOW & TASHKENT every Wednesday at 9:20 a.m.

Information and tickets are available at ARIANA and AEROFLOT offices.

AWI

AWI, producer of nicest Kashmir cloth.

AWI prepares beautiful blankets from camel hair in different sizes for YOU.

It prepares king size blankets by your order.

Please contact AWI stores on Mohammad

Jan Khan Watt, at Blue Mosque crossroad, or Charahi Sedarat, near the US Embassy, and Pamir Cinema

or:

Tel: 22394, 23521, 23556

